published:-

No Cross, No Crown. On the day of her triumph, as she sat brooding in her close, li-tening affully to Renard, Mary consented to give up her cousin, if not her sister, to the minister of Charles the Fifth. Jane had been sentenced by the court and re-prieved by time. Seven months had passed since her nine days' reign was over; the author of her offense had paid the penalties of his erime; and in the recent stir no man had even breathed her name. Her youth, her innoceace, her beauty, had won all hearts to her; even those of father Feckenham the Queen's confesson, and Sir John Brydges the Queen's lieute-nant. But Renard called for blood; and Mary

was little more than a scribe in Repard's hands. That day, on the eye of which Queen Mary sat in her closet with her Spanish councilior, Ash Wednesday; and Mary, on consenting that her cousin should not live forty hours longer, called to her presence Father Feckenham, whom she had just made Dean of St. Paul's and Abbot of Westminster; and bade him go to the deputy's house in the Tower, with news that Lady Jane must die, and see what could be done to save her soul. Father Feckenaam, though a coarse man, was not a bad man. As a divine, he was learned and ingenious; one in whose power of dealing with backsliders the Queen had a boundless faith. That he failed with Lady Jane, that he got angry with her, that his speeches to her made him hateful in the eyes of men, were more his misfor-tunes than they were his fauits. A good deal must be allowed to a man who honestly thinks he has power to bind and to loose, in his dealing with those who in his opinion are triffing with the fate of immortal souls. Feckenbam, who brought down his message of death to the Tower, was startled to see that girl receive his news with a sad and welcome smile. It seemed to him out of nature, almost out of grace. He spoke to her of her soul; of the sin of men; of the need for repentance; but he tound her caim and happy, at peace with the world, and at one with God. He talked to her first of faith, of liberty, of holi-ness; then of the sacraments, the Scriptures, and the universal Church. She knew all these things better than himself; and she held a lan guage about them far beyond his reach. a sweet patience, she put an end to the debate by saying that since she had only a few hours now to live she needed them all for prayer.

The Dean was moved, as men of his order are seldom moved. Convert this girl in a day! Worn as he was in church affairs, he knew that no skill of his would be able, in one winter day, to avail nim against one who combined a scholar's learning with a woman's If her soul was to be saved-Father was anxious to save her soul-that order for her execution on Friday morning must be stayed. With the sweet voice pulsing in his ear, he rowed back to Whiteball, and told the vindictive Queen, with the bold energy of a priest, that her orders for that execution on Friday must be withdrawn. With much ado, the Queen gave way; but she teared the anger of Feckenham even more than that of Renard; and the puzzled Father went back to the Tower to resume his task. Jane was kind but cold. She had no use for him and his precepts in her final hour on earth. His going to court about her sentence gave her pain. She did not want to die; at seventeen no one wants to die; but she did not like the Queen to add one day to her life, under the hope that she would act as Dudley and Warwick had done, in giving up their faith. That was a sacrifice she could never make. When Feckenham told her the warrants for Friday were recalled, she merely said she was willing to die, it the Queen, her consin, was minded to put the law in force against her. For the rest, she only wanted to

'You are not to die to-morrow," he persisted. "You are much deceived," said Jane, "if you think I have any desire of longer live."

When Feckenbam returned to the Queen with a report of his second interview, Mary became wild with rage. She bade her secretaries draw up warrants for her death. She sent for Grey, who was a prisoner in the country. There were ways of adding bitterness to death, and Mary studied and employed them all. She could separate the husband from his wife in their last hours on earth; she could march Guilford under Lady Jane's window as he went by to execution; she could drive the cart with his dead body past her door; she could prepare a scaffold on the open green, under Lady Jane's eyes; she could bring up Grey to see his daughter slain; she could refuse to let her have a minister of her own faith to pray with her; she could send her Jesuits and confessors to disturb the solemnity of her final night on earth. All these things sue could do, and she did; and all these things must have been of Mary's will.

Repard required that Jane should be put away; that sacrifice was wanting to confirm the conquest made by Spain; but Renard could have no motive for adding to the bitterness of her death.

The priests sent down by Mary to the Tower were Lady Jane's worst tormentors. They would not be denied; they pushed past her women, and when they got into her chamber,

they would not go away.

The long reports which have been printed of their contention with her may not be exact, but they have that rough kind of likeness to the truth which a common rumor bears to actual fact. When Feckenham was tired out with argument, he is said to have exclaimed, "Madam, I am sorry for you; I am assared we shall not meet again." To which Jane is said to have answered, "It is most true, sir; we shall never meet again, unless God should turn your "not a word of which happy retort," we may be sure, ever passed the lips of Lady

The tussle on the bread and wine was no doubt sharp, for that was the dogma most in dispute. "Do you deny that Christ is pre-in the bread and wine?" "The broken bread," said Jane, "reminds me of the Saviour broken sate Jane, "reminds me of the Saviour broken for my sins; the wine reminds me of the blood shed on the cross," She meant to say that Christ was ministerially, but not bodily, present present in the bread and wine. "But did He not say," put in the Father, "Take, eat, this is my body?" "Yes," she answered, "just as He said, I am the vine." It was a figure, not a fact, Feckenbam at length reurel, and Jane with. Feckenham at length retired, and Jane withdrew into the upper chamber to compose her mind, to write a fare well to her father, and to

mind, to write a fare well to her father, and to wait on God in prayer.

She was not aware that her father had been arrested, still less that he was on his way to the Tower. The tender note which she addressed to him ended in these words:—

"Thus, good father, I have opened unto you the state wherein I stand; my death at hand, to you, perhaps, it may seem woful; yet to me there is nothing can be more welcome than from this rule of misery to aspire to that heavenly throne with Christ my Savlour, in whose steadfast faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter so to write to the father) the Lord continue to keep you, so at the last we may continue to keco you, so at the last we may meet in heaven."

When it was known in the Tower that warrants were out, and that Jane would die on Monday morning, every one became eager to get some token from her, to catch a last word from her lips, a final glance from her eye. To Thomas Brydges, the deputy, in whose house she had lived nearly eight months, she gave a amail book of devotione, bound in velium, con-taining two acraps of her writing and a few words by Lord Guilford; one of her notes being addressed to Brydges himself, in words which must have gone to his soul:- 'Call upon God to incline your heart to His laws, to quicken you in His way, and not to take the word of truth utterly out of your mouth."

On Sunday Guilford sent to ask her for a final interview; but this sad parting she declined, as interview; but this sad parting she declined, as useless now, fit for stage heroes only, which they were not. She bade him be of good cheer; and seeing how weak he had been, it is only right to say that the poor boy took his fate quictly, like a wan. Sunday morning she spent in prayer and reading; her book, a copy of the Greek Testament; in which she observed a blank leaf at the end, and, taking up her pen, wrote some last words to her darling sister, Lady Catharine

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

We give the following extracts from Mr. W
Hepworth Dixon's new work, "The Queen's
Hepworth Dixon's new work, "The Queen's new work, "The

which He bequeathed to us wreiches, which shall lead you to eternal joy."
Closing the sacred book, she gave it to Etizabeth Tyluey, her gentlewoman, praying her to carry it after she was dead to Lady Catharine, as the list and best token of love. Sacthen composed herself to prayer. Early next day, before it was yet light, the carpenters were heard beneath her window fitting up the block on which she was to die. When she looked out upon the green she saw the archers and tancers drawn up, and Guifford being led away from the Lieutenant's door. She now sat down and waited for her summons to depart. An hour vent slowly by; and then her quick ear caught the rumble of a cars on the stones. She knew that the cart contained poor Guilford's bady, and she rose to greet the corse as it passed by, Her women, who were all in tears, endeavored to prevent her going to the window, from which she could not help seeing the block and headsman waiting for her turn; but she gently forced them aside, looked out on the cart, and made the dead youth her last adieu.

Bridges and Feckenham now came for her, Her two gentlesemen could hardly walk for weeping: but Lady Jane, who was dressed in a black gown, came terth with a prayer book in her hand, a heavenly smile on her face, a tender light in her eyes. She walked modestly across the green, passed through the files of troopers, mounted the scaffold, and then turning to the

crowd of speciators, softly said: - 'Good people, I am come hither to die. The fact against the Queen's highness was un'awiul: but touching the procurement and desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I wash my hands thereof, in innocency, before God, and in the face of you, good Caristian people, this day." She paused, as it to put away from her the world, with which she had now done forever.

Then she added :-"I pray you all, good Christian people, to bear me withess that I die a true Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by no other means than the mercy of God, in the merits of the blood of H s only Sou, our Lord Jesus Christ. And now, good people, while I am alive, I pray you to assist me with your prayers." Kneeling down, she said to Feckens nam, the only divine whom Mary would allow to come near her, "Shall I say this psalm?" The Abbot faltered, "Yes." On which she repeated, in a clear voice, the roble psaim, "Have mercy upon me, O God, after Thy great goodness; according to the mutitude of Thy mercies do

away mine of ense-." When she had come to the last line she stood up on her feet, and took off her gloves and kerchlef, which she wave to Elizabeth Tylney. The Book of Pralms she gave to Thomas Brydges, the Lieutenaut's deputy. Then she untied her gown, and took off her bridal gear. united her gown, and took off her bridal gear. The headsman offered to assist her; but she put his hands gently aside, and drew a white kerchief round her eyes. The veiled figure of the executioner sank at her feet, and begged her forgiveness for what he had now to do. She whispered in his ear a few soft words of pity and pardon; and then said to him openly, "I pray you despatch me quickly." Kneeling be ore the block, she felt for it blindly with her open flugers. One who stood by her touched and guided her hand to the place which it sought; when she laid down her noble head, and saying, "Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit," passed, with the prayer on her lips, into her everlasting rest.

Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley. The fact of Cranmer having been lodged in the Gate bouse, once known as the Garden tower, row as the bloody tower, has not been noted by the thousand and one historians of his age. It was recorded at the time by a resident in the Tower whose diary is still extant; and the fact now, tardily re-covered from the waste of time may throw some light on a story which is contessed to be one of the pozzling pages in a great man's life.

From the day of his arrest, Cranmer appeared in a new part. He had never been deemed a coward. Even those who loved him least had given him credit for the virtues and passions of a genuine man. As a student and a priest, he had been daring and original in a high degree. He had thought for nimself. He had thwarted and opposed his clerical superiors. He had been bold enough to marry, not once, but twice. When every one else hung back in doubt as to the best way of dealing with the great divorce, his learning gave the clue, and his spirit sup-plied the force, by which stenry was delivered from his matrimonial chains. Since that time he had passed through a thousand of those trials which are said to temper and steel men's minds. He had sent brave knights to the block. He had knelt by the feet of dying queens. He had watched the flames lick up the flesh of martyred saints. Nothing in his course of life led any one to suspect that he feared to die. Up to the very hour of his arrest in council his conduct had been stout; for, knowing how Queen Mary loathed him, he did not falter; and hearing of her march on London he did not fly. What hindered him from passing into France? To the friends who urged his flight, he proudly said it was fit that he should stay, considering the post he held, and show that he was not atraid to own the changes which had been made in the tate King's time. Yet, from the day when he was seized and

clapped in the Garden tower, his stomach began to fail. Brave old Latimer lay in the adjoining Garden house: and in a room which he could see from his window, dwelt the young and innocent Lady Jane. But the soul which animated Latimer and Lady Jane appears to have been scared out of Cranmer in that hour of need. No doubt the hardships of his cell were great; for the winter months were colu; and though he dine! with the I seutenant, he was probably kept without a fire. Cranmer could not treat his situation as a theme for jokes. How could be tell whether some new Forrest might not break upon his sleep? He heard that the Queen was thirsting for his blood; he knew that Renard, a minister to whom the as-a-sin's knile was a familiar thought, was at her side. Yet seeing that the primate feit ne hope, it would have been manher in him to affect no fear. The Queen, knowing how much he had been her enemy and her mother's enemy, was in no mood to forget her wrongs. Indeed, those wrongs were not of a kind which lonely and unhappy women like Mary can forgive: since they touched the honor of her birth, and the purity of her mother's name. With the dark blood and the brooding passions of her mother's race, Mary had the strength to bear, but not the virtue to forbear. Nor, in such a case as hers, could a woman be expected to see the merit of an act of grace. Not only had this man's crafty brain suggested the scheme by which Catharine could be put away, but his audacious fongue had summoned that royal lady to his court, and on her failure to obey had given his judgment of discourage. divorce against per; branding her child, now Queen, as a baster; telling her, as a man of God, that while she had been calling herself Henry's wife, she had been actually wallowing in mortal sin. Could such an offender be for-given? Mary told her Spanish adviser that until Cranmer was in the fower she had never known one joyful day.

In the middle of September he was lodged in the Bloody To ver. Winter was coming on; and his health began to droop. In November he was suffered to leave his cell and walk in the garden below, under Latimer's window. The winter was so cold, that Latimer sent his servant to tell the Lieutenant, with pathetic humor, that unless he took more care he would give him the slip. When Sir John Brydges, fearing lest the ir late meant to escape, ran from his plen-ant breside to the Garden house, the good old non assured him there was no cause for fear. "Pacy mean," he said, "to burn me; now unless you give me some wood in my chamber I shall die of cold."

On the arrest of Wyat and the Kentish men.

Garden tower an opportunity of which they had never dreamt, and of which they made the highest use. Thrown together in the Garden tower, they kept up each other's spirits by bolding conferences on faith and works, which their friends to ind means to copy down and print. At Sir John Brydges' table, to which they walked by way of the wall terrace, afterwards known as Raielgh's walk, they met the Queen's confessor. Feckenham, who talked to the down the confessor. tower, they kept no each other's spirits Queen's confessor. Feckenham, who talked to them of the bread and wine, as he had done with Lady Jane, and strove to entrap them by his crafty words. Above all, they searched the Scriptures in their louely rooms; but ins ead of finding in Holy Writ the evidence in proof of a bodily presence in the bread and wine, they satisfied their souls that mass could never be offered as a sacribce for sin. Yet Mari's end was gained in some degree. The cold and miser; as gained in some degree. The cold and misery of the Bloody tower broke Cranmer's spirit, as it had helped in some degree to break Dudley's spirit; so that the priest who, in Lambeth, had been little less than a hero, became, when he was removed to Oxford, little better than a craven. Mary felt that in Cranmer she could humiliate the Reformation. And she was right. The high deeds of many years have not sufficed to cover the weakness of a day, when the chosen champion of religious freedom set his seas to a recontation and denial of the most cherished sentiments of his life. The only excuse that can be made for Cran-

mer is, that his fiesh was frail, that he was greatly tried, that his denial was drawn from him, as it were, on the rack. When he found the Queen obdurate, he withdrew his denial, and met his death like a martyr. Peace to ni-

Latimer and Ridley also passed through fire to their Father's house.

## DISASTER.

Terrific Steam Boiler Explosion. Nunda (March 9) Cor. of Rochester Union.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred this morning at the large steam flooring and lumber mills of Van Riper & Co., a few rods from Nunda station, on the Northwestern division of the Eric Railway. The explosion occurred about half past 9 o'clock, and resulted in the instant death of three men-A. H. Gilbert, a partner in the mill, and the engineer, Charles C. Eble, an engineer who came here this morning, seeking employment in the mill, and J. B. who had stepped into the engine room while waiting to take a train for the oil country, and seriously injuring Cyrus Haskins, a telegraph operator, who stood about tifteen rods away and was struck by a flying missile. His right shoulder is injured, collar bone and right arm are broken, and other internal injuries received. It is doubtful if he lives. A boy named A. Dunn was in the engineroom near the men who were killed, and escaped without a scratch, but of course terribly scared. The wing of the building, about forty feet square, containing the engine, is completely demonshed, leaving nothing but the almost naked ground where it stood. The main building is considerably damaged. Pieces of the boiler and building are sown broadcast for a distance of forty rods around the mill. Gilbert leaves a wife and daughter, the latter the wife of Mr. N. Rearbeart, deputy county clerk at Genesco. Herself and husband left for home about an hour before the accident. Eble, I thick, is unmarried. Payn leaves a wife and one child. a Destruction of Manufactories in New Jersey.

The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday publishes

the following:-At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the waste and oil-room of the brick cotton mill of R. & A. Adams, in the rear Phonix Mill, on Boudino: street, Paterson. The Bremen labored well, but without organization or system. The police force was prompt and efficient. The building fell in atter burning an hoor, and is a total wreck. The machinery was partly new, of the best kind; and is almost a total loss. The fire communicated to Smith & Syke's machine shop, which was saved, with most the machinery, although both were badly damaged by water. Joun E. Van Winkle & Co,'s machine shop and foundry were also burned out, leaving nothing but cinders. The third and fourth stories of Low's Industry Mill (cotton) was badly burned, and much damage was done to it by water. These mills were situated in the midst of the series of Paterson cotton mills. The Adams mill contained one hundred looms for weaving mosquito nelting, 6384 spindles in self acting mules. There was also stored in the mill a heavy stock of the last year's manufactured nettings and yarns, and 100 bales of new cotton. The loss of the Adams Mill is over \$160,000, on which there is \$56,000 insurance in several Lendon, Hartford, New York, and Brooklyn companies. Two hundred hands from this mill are thrown out of employment. Smith & Sikes' loss is \$3000 to \$5500; insured for \$2500. J. E. Van Winkle & Co.'s loss is \$13,000 to \$14,000; insured for \$5000. H. M. Low & Co.'s loss is \$500; insured. The reason of the disparity between the amount of the insurances and the value of the baildings was occasioned by the high premium on such buildings.

Stephen McGibbons, a brother of the notorions "Tom," and a fireman, was knocked from a ladder by a falling wall, and sustained daugerous injuries. John O'Neill was hit on the head by dropping bricks and also injured.

The Auburn Church Trouble.

The Auburn News of Monday says:-"At a meeting of the congregation of the Hoty Family, on Saturday evening, it was resolved not to permit the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh to say mass on Sunday. Quite a number of persons assembled at the church on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, but hearing that the Bishop had re assigned Mr. Kavanagh to Seneca Fails, they quietly returned to their homes. Mr. Kavanagh did not appear at the church or in its vicinity during the day. At 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with previous announcement, Rev. Father O'Flaherty made his reply to Bishop McQuaide. The audience was large, and listened attentively to the address, which was appreciated and satisfactory in every respect, if we may judge from the applause and other marks of approbatien with which it was received. Previous to the address the congregation joined the reverend father in prayer and supplication to the Throne of Grace and Mercy; and at the conclusion of the address the Bosary of the Biessed Virgin was read, in which the whole congregation joined with piety and devotion "

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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

OFFICE STREET, NO. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

GOOD TIRES OF ANY CLASS ACCEPTED.

POLICIES INCUSED UPON APPROVED PIENS, At the lower.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETE.
The Edvantages offered by this Company are
excelled.

The advantages offered by this Company are seceled.

LHCMIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL NO. 224 WALE & The Street, Opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for ilmited periods, and permanently on buildings which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pall.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pall.

John L. Hodge, Mahony, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Eising, Benjamin Wilcox, Edmud Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President, EAMURL WILCOX, Secretary, 2,282 THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLOGES, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS, G. W. RUSSELL.

MG. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 81, 18:8. Capital Stock paid la czsh. Market Value. 9,417/84 ETARRETTEN.

\$212,287 72 Amount required to a fely reinsure all out-Amount of all the c aims against the Co.... \$35,391 27 INCOME. \$81,609 47 EXPENDITURES. \$1,469.00

Amount of expenses pass during the year, Value of Company's stick, par \$100; market va., \$106, This Company commens of business in April, 1868, and have already issued 1200 POLICIES, cavering over \$2,000,000 of insurance.

JAMES M. LONGACRE.

Manager for Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

1829, -- CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, \$2,677,37213 CAPITAL ACCRI ED SURPLUS PREMIUMS UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, \$23,788-12.

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all Kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Alfred G Baker.

Alfred G Baker.

Samuel Grant.

George W. Bichards,

George Fales.

At FRED G. BAKER President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice President.

JAS. W. MCALLINDER, SECRETY.

WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be
offered for sale, at public auction, at the St.
Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on
MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10
o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting
in part of the following articles, viz.—
51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and 51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and

implements. 199 cast fron guns, various, total weight about 580 cons.
480 tons cannon pails, 6 to 42 pounds. 80 artillery carriages, various, 600 sets srtillery wheel harness, for two

horses.
4,300 sporting riftes and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and riftes, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various. 123 000 cartridge boxes, various. 15 000 cavalry saddles, various, 15 000 cavalry saddles, various, 3 000 artillery saddles, various, 23 190 curb bridles, various, 10 000 watering bridles, various, 15,000 halters, various, 14 480 leather traces, various,

15,000 halters, various.

14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of misket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
18,940 pounds of damsged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast ironscrap, etc. etc.
Persons desiring catalogues of the storestobe sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Ps., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles visited.

Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.

16.394 Solid Shot (round).

2.829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.

3.827 Carbines. new, repaired, rusty, etc.

3.127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.

4.377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.

4.319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.

3.130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.

2.279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.

and rusty. 4,000 Sets of Infantry Accourrements (old). 83,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle

Powder. 190,000 Pistoi Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wes-1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought,
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpeniers, etc. etc.

cic. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.
Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Purchasers will be required to remove the

property within ten days after the sais. Terms-Cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Byt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-

DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD
DRICE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Anotion, at BOCK ISLAND ARSENAL, lilinois, on
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be 5d d, viz :
2s. Irou Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriagrs and Limbers.
190 sets of a rilliery Harness,
190 sets of a rilliery Harness,
190 sets of Infantry Accourtements,
2200 McClellan Saddies,
2400 Halters.
2400 Halters.
2500 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2504 At illiery Traces and Hames.
Fersons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold
can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel B,
CEISPIN. United States Army, Purchasing Odioer
corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Birests, New York
city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

Lieutenant Colonel Oronance.

Brevet Frigadier-General U. S. A.

Commanding.

Rock I Band Arsenal, January 25, 1861. 1 Sc LA7

Eock Pand Arsenal, January 25, 1868.